



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

At the opening of the volume is a fund of information of a general character. Space forbids anything but the barest mention of some of the points covered. It includes a comparison of Brazilian and English weights and measures, postal information, regulations for patents and trade-marks, the geography and resources of the country, an historical sketch, the political constitution of Brazil, an account of the federal administration since 1889, the population and area of the states, tariff regulations, coinage, and rates of exchange.

Then follow three hundred pages devoted to the foreign trade by states from 1901 to 1906. The revenue, expenditure, and indebtedness of the states are then given. Over a hundred pages are devoted to a description of the different states, including the location, size, history, trade, and immigration. The mining, shipping and railways are then treated at length. The production and commerce of the great staples like coffee, rubber, and cocoa, for nearly a century are traced.

A description is given of all the bonds issued by the federal, state, and leading municipal governments. The information upon these points is quite full, and includes the latest quotations upon all issues.

The closing two hundred pages of the volume are devoted to the native joint stock companies and to the foreign joint stock companies working in Brazil. In the case of the railways the book includes information upon the physical equipment of the roads together with the latest balance sheet of operations. The bank statements are given in connection with each bank. With regard to some manufacturing concerns the information is less complete.

The gathering of so much information was a stupendous task and it is to be hoped that the returns from the edition will warrant its continuance as an annual publication.

WM. B. B.

Larmes et Sourires de l'Emigration Italienne. By R. PAULUCCI DI CALBOLI. Preface by M. Jules Claretie. (Paris: Société d'Édition et de Publications, Libraire Félix Juven, 1909. Pp. 312.)

To the sympathetic reader, this book, entitled *Tears and Smiles of Italian Emigration*, furnishes considerably less occasion

for smiles than for tears. It describes certain phases of Italian emigration to France, but it presents also a general view of the same phases in other countries. The following brief account refers solely to the emigration to France.

The book is divided into three parts, of which part III has very little importance. Part I describes various "picturesque occupations," which are mostly of an unsettled or semi-nomadic nature. A chapter is devoted to each of the following classes: (1) painters' and sculptors' models, (2) bootblacks, (3) makers and venders of statuary, (4) wandering musicians, (5) traveling window glass fitters. Each group numbers approximately a thousand persons, who for the most part have their central quarters in Paris. Except the glass fitters, each group is composed principally of children between ten and seventeen years of age, who are employed under the *padrone* system. The *padroni* is a business manager who has contracted with parents in Italy to take their children abroad under certain conditions. Much abuse has attended this system of employment. The children have been overworked, poorly fed and clothed, often physically abused, and not infrequently forced into petty vice and crime. Conditions have improved in recent years, but they are still wretched. The occupations may be picturesque, but the life of the children is pitifully sad.

Part II is entitled *Some Forms of Modern Slavery*. Chapter one deals with boys of ten to fifteen years, employed in factories and especially in glass-making establishments; they too are working under the *padrone* system and undergo tremendous hardships. There are laws regulating child labor in factories, but they are systematically evaded; wrong ages are given by the *padroni* and the children are too ignorant to bring complaint before the public authorities. . . . Chapters two and three describe the so-called white slave traffic. Young girls are often lured from Italy to France by promises of pleasant work and high wages, but, when they are far from home, ignorant and unprotected, they are ruthlessly forced into prostitution.

The Italian population in France is estimated at 300,000, but we are told of the life conditions of less than 20,000. The masses, as in the United States, are presumably industrial laborers, and we should like to know something of the nature of their occupations,

wages, hours of employment, etc. The author, however, does not concern himself with the masses; his main purpose is to call public attention to the monstrous abuses inflicted upon Italian emigrant children.

Cornell University.

JOHN BAUER.

Civics and Health. By WILLIAM H. ALLEN, Secretary, Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City. With an introduction by William T. Sedgwick. (Boston: Ginn & Company, 1909. Pp. xi, 411, \$1.25.)

This book is written primarily for teachers, but its stimulating and cogent presentation of a subject of vital importance commend it to the serious attention of all thoughtful readers.

Good health is regarded as a civic obligation as well as a personal right. "Because the problems of health have to do principally with environment . . . it is worth while trying to relate hygienic instruction to industry and government, to preach health from the standpoint of industrial and national efficiency rather than of individual well-being."

The author believes that seven kinds of men may be found in every community and that there may be found, likewise, seven attitudes, motives, or reasons for demanding health-protection. For these men or motives, seven catch-words are devised, viz: instinct, display, commerce, anti-nuisance, anti-slum, pro-slum, rights. The progress of men or of communities in civic health may be measured by determining in which of these seven progressively arranged categories they may be classed.

Part II entitled Index to Health Rights is based on the general proposition that the physical condition of school children is our best index to community health. The particular ways in which this "index" is to be "read" are sufficiently evident from such titles as mouth-breathing, catching diseases, eye strain, ear trouble, dental sanitation, abnormally bright children, nervousness, the teacher's health, vitality tests, and vitality statistics, etc. Interesting as are all these chapters, we have space here to speak in detail of the last only. Here the author argues that a prompt, complete record of cases of sickness, especially of sickness from communicable diseases, is not only the best protection